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Identical letters dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 22 September 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the fact that the aggression committed by United States and British aircraft against Iraq in the illegal no-flight zones continued in the period from 18 August to 17 September 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 30 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have in recent weeks stepped up their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq and that this aggression has targeted many civilian and military sites and installations. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey thus violated Iraq's airspace and carried out 1,140 armed sorties in the period from 18 August to 17 September 2002, 924 of them from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and 216 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed herewith.

In the course of these acts of aggression, on 20 August 2002 United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 23 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, killing 12 head of sheep belonging to a citizen.

On 28 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 25 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah Governorate, killing six citizens, wounding eight others and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 26 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 27 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Najaf Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Mosul airport, damaging its radar installation.

On 29 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 30 August 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations.

On 5 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Anbar Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 7 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

On 9 September 2002, United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes armed aggression against Iraq that has been ongoing since 1991. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. At his press conference of 19 December 2001 the Secretary-General of the United Nations did the same, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

> "[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ..."

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute flagrant aggression, blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people.

Although the entire world has condemned this aggression and despite the letters we address to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council providing details of these acts of terrorist aggression, the United States and the United Kingdom continue to proclaim their contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council, and the Security Council has taken no action with regard to this terrorist aggression. This raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to halt the acts of aggression of two of the permanent members of the Council that constitute a serious breach of regional and international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom must bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity.

In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt forthwith their continuing aggression against Iraq and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 18 August-17 September 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 216 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1135 hours on 19 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1150 hours on 20 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Irbil and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1150 hours on 21 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Baibo, Dohuk, Rawanduz and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1200 hours on 23 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Dohuk, Zakho, Rawanduz, Aqrah, Irbil, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1348 hours on 26 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Baibo, Aqrah, Dohuk, Rawanduz, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1605 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1230 hours on 2 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Jaguar aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and

overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Mosul, Dokan, Dohuk and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1130 hours on 3 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Baibo, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Dokan, Tall Afar, Irbil and Ba'shiqah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1455 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1225 hours on 4 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Baibo, Rawanduz, Dokan and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1100 hours on 5 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Aqrah, Irbil, Dokan, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Dohuk and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1135 hours on 9 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Sinjar and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1200 hours on 10 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1500 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1430 hours on 11 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Irbil and Dokan areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1520 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1145 hours on 16 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Baibo, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Irbil, Mosul, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1445 hours, drove them off.

14. At 1100 hours on 17 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Jaguar, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Dohuk, Aqrah, Dokan, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 924 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1050 hours on 18 August 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Lasaf, Jalibah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Taqtaqanah, Nasiriyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

2. At 0930 hours on 19 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Lasaf, Busayyah, Jalibah, Jabayish, Qurnah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Salman, Rumaythah, Nasiriyah, Shinafiyah, Nukhayb, Ma'aniyah and Basrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1120 hours, drove them off.

3. At 0740 hours on 20 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Lasaf, Jalibah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding three citizens and damaging civilian and military

installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1020 hours, drove them off.

4. At 0705 hours on 21 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Qurnah, Basrah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Artawi, Busayyah, Rifa'i and Rumaythah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1015 hours on 22 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Salman, Ashbajah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Amarah, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar and Nasiriyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1355 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1205 hours on 23 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Salman, Rumaythah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. The United States and British aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Ninawa Governorate, killing 12 head of sheep belonging to a citizen. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

7. At 0855 hours on 25 August 2002, United States and British aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Najaf, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Qal'at Sukkar, Lasaf, Jalibah, Salman and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Basrah Governorate, killing six citizens, wounding eight others and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1045 hours, drove them off.

8. At 0735 hours on 26 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and

Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 59 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Qurnah, Qal`at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Suq al-Shuyukh, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa`i, Qal`at Sukkar, Rumaythah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ashbajah, Salman, Najaf, Jabayish, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Nu`maniyah, Ma`aniyah, Ar`ar, Nukhayb, Safwan, Basrah and Umm Qasr areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging his home. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1755 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1025 hours on 27 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa`i, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah, Rumaythah, Salman and Nukhayb areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Najaf Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. On the same day, United States and British aircraft bombed Mosul airport, destroying its radar installation. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1145 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1125 hours on 28 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

11. At 2335 hours on 29 August 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out eight armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa`i, Salman and Kut areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, wounding one citizen and damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 0025 hours, drove them off.

12. At 0810 hours on 30 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Diwaniyah, Lasaf, Salman, Shinafiyah, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Shatrah, Jalibah, Artawi, Samawah, Nasiriyah and Ashbajah areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1120 hours, drove them off.

13. At 0840 hours on 31 August 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Ashbajah, Salman, Samawah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1020 hours, drove them off.

14. At 0720 hours on 1 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait, with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Tawiyah, Shatrah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Hashimiyah, Ar'ar, Nukhayb, Rifa'i and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1150 hours, drove them off.

15. At 0930 hours on 2 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Lasaf, Qurnah, Shatrah and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

16. At 0840 hours on 3 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 28 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i,

Diwaniyah, Rumaythah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Sukkar, Mashkhab, Taqtaqanah, Ukhaydir, Afak, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1145 hours, drove them off.

17. At 0850 hours on 4 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 40 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Busayyah, Artawi, Jalibah, Jabayish, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Mashkhab, Diwaniyah, Afak, Hayy, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Karbala', Ukhaydir, Lasaf, Ashbajah and Nukhayb areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

18. At 0925 hours on 5 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Kut, Najaf, Walid, Rutbah South, Hashimiyah, Basrah, Nukhayb, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Nu'maniyah, Talhah and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1245 hours, drove them off.

19. At 0925 hours on 6 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Diwaniyah, Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Kut, Hayy, Taqtaqanah, Nasiriyah, Afak, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1140 hours, drove them off.

20. At 1105 hours on 7 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 29 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Lasaf, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Shinafiyah, Ashbajah, Salman, Samawah and Hayy areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Wasit Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

21. At 0735 hours on 8 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Ashbajah, Taqtaqanah, Diwaniyah, Nasiriyah, Rifa'i, Hashimiyah, Najaf, Ukhaydir, Qal'at Salih, Rumaythah and Samawah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1015 hours, drove them off.

22. At 0735 hours on 9 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 41 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Hayy, Ali al-Gharbi, Afak, Shatrah, Ukhaydir, Rifa'i, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. These aircraft bombed civilian and military sites in Maysan Governorate, damaging civilian and military installations. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1015 hours, drove them off.

23. At 1005 hours on 10 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 31 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Salman, Nasiriyah, Ashbajah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

24. At 0900 hours on 11 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Busayyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Salman, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Rumaythah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

25. At 0725 hours on 13 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Rifa'i, Salman, Ukhaydir, Nukhayb, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate

right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

26. At 0715 hours on 14 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Kut, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qurnah, Amarah, Ali al-Gharbi, Hayy and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1115 hours, drove them off.

27. At 0915 hours on 15 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Lasaf, Artawi, Jalibah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Jabayish, Salman, Shatrah, Shinafiyah, Rifa'i, Hayy, Qal'at Sukkar, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Mashkhab and Ukhaydir areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

28. At 0925 hours on 16 September 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 50 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Nu'maniyah, Afak, Taqtaqanah, Rumaythah, Samawah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.